

II. REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 29, 30, 32 to 59, 66 to 70, 75, and 80 to 86 are pending.

It is stated in the Office Action that claims 46, 58, 59, 67, 68, and 80 to 86 are allowed, and that claim 2 is objected to as depending from a rejected base claim.

A. Regarding the Amendments

Claim 32 has been amended to more clearly specify the functional peptide portion encompassed within the claimed subject matter. The amendments is supported, for example, at page 82, paragraph 160, and, therefore, does not add new matter.

Claims 33, 34, 43, 45, and 48 to 50 have been variously amended to provide a frame of reference from which an "increase" (claims 33 and 49) or "decrease" (claims 34 and 50) in stress tolerance; "altered responsiveness" to a stress condition (claims 43 and 45); and "reducing or inhibiting" expression of a gene (claim 48) can be identified. The amendments are supported, for example, at pages 21-22, paragraph 37; pages 69-70, paragraph 130; and pages 86-87, paragraphs 167 to 169, and, therefore, do not add new matter.

Claim 38 has been amended to clarify that the stress-regulated regulatory element, upon integration into the plant cell genome, can regulate expression of the heterologous nucleotide sequence, to which it is operatively linked, in response to a stress condition. It is submitted that the amendment merely clarifies the claimed subject matter, and does not add new matter.

Claims 56, 69, and 70 have been amended to clarify that the improved nutritional and/or ornamental value of the claimed transgenic plant (claim 56) or transgenic plant made by the claimed method (claims 69 and 70) is improved as compared to a corresponding plant lacking the introduced

element. It is submitted that the amendments merely clarify the claimed subject matter, and do not add new matter.

Claim 66 has been amended to clarify that a plant having an altered resistance to an abiotic stress condition comprising a cold stress condition is identified by detecting a difference in expression of a polynucleotide indicative of resistance as compared to expression of the polynucleotide in a plant not exposed to the abiotic stress comprising cold stress. The amendment is supported, for example, at paragraph 31 (pages 16-17); paragraph 29 (page 15), and paragraphs 186-187 (pages 93-94), and, therefore, does not add new matter.

B. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

The rejections of claims 1, 29, 30, 32 to 45, 47 to 57, 66, 69, 70 and 75 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as allegedly vague and indefinite are respectfully traversed. The rejections are addressed referring to the Sections (a, b, c, etc.) as set forth in the Office Action.

(a), (b), (q) and (t)

Claims 1, 66 and 75 are allegedly vague in reciting the term "representative of expressed polynucleotides" in (a) "cells of a test plant"; (b) "cells of a plant known not to have been exposed to an abiotic stress"; (q) "a plant cell of a plant to be examined"; and (t) plant cells" because it is not clear what the sample might or might not be representative of. Applicants submit, however, that when the term is considered in its full context in the claims, which recite "nucleic acid molecules representative of expressed polynucleotides in [the various recited cells]", the skilled artisan would recognize that the term includes, for example, cDNA molecules and RNA molecules such as mRNA and cRNA (see, also, claim 27; and paragraph 192, at page 95). As such, it submitted that the term is clear and definite.

Further with respect to this rejection, it is noted that the term "nucleic acid molecules representative of expressed polynucleotides in [the various recited cells]" is used in the claims

because suitable substitute language that encompasses such nucleic acid molecules is not available or would require unwieldy language. More specifically, the claims would otherwise need to refer, for example, to RNA expressed in the cells (e.g., mRNA), to cDNA derived from such mRNA, and to cRNA derived from such cDNA. As such, it is submitted that the claims are as clearly defined as the art allows. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this rejection of claims 1, 66 and 75 be removed because the recited language, when considered in its full context, is clear and definite, and because suitable alternative language is not otherwise available.

(c)

Claim 29 is allegedly vague in reciting to a "polynucleotide portion" because no lower limit is set for the "portion". Applicants submit, however, that claim 29 further requires that "the polynucleotide portion ... modulates a response of the plant cells to at least a cold stress condition". Further in this respect, it is noted that SEQ ID NO:1034 comprises 1071 nucleotides of the coding sequence of a cold stress-regulated gene and SEQ ID NO: 3729 comprises 1677 nucleotides of the 5' upstream regulatory sequence of a cold stress-regulated gene (similarly, the "optionally" recited sequences include coding sequences and regulatory sequences. As such, the skilled artisan, reading claim 29, would know that the lower limit of a "polynucleotide portion" of the cold stress-regulated gene encompassed within the claimed subject matter comprises at least enough of the polynucleotide such that the coding region (e.g., SEQ ID NO:1034) encodes a polypeptide having the recited activity and/or the regulatory region (e.g., SEQ ID NO:3729) comprises at least enough of the polynucleotide such that the polynucleotide functions as a cold stress responsiveness element. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be withdrawn.

(d)

Claims 32 to 34 are allegedly vague and incomplete in reciting the term "functional peptide portion thereof" because the application does not disclose or define what a functional portion is. Applicants point out, however, that the specification discloses that the term "functional peptide

portion of a plant stress-regulated polypeptide" is defined at paragraph 160 (page 82) of the specification. In this respect, claim 32 has been amended to more clearly specify a "functional peptide portion" encompassed within the claimed subject matter (claims 33 and 34 depend from claim 32). Accordingly, in view of the amendment, it is respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

(e) and (f)

Claims 33 and 34 are allegedly vague in reciting "increases" (claim 33) or "decreases" (claim 34) the stress tolerance because the terms are comparative, but do not provide a frame of reference. Claims 33 and 34 have been amended to clarify that the increase or decrease is with respect to a corresponding plant not expressing the stress-regulated polypeptide, thus providing the requisite frame of reference for comparison. As such, it is requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

(g)

Claim 38 is allegedly vague in reciting the term "stress condition specific for the regulatory element" because it is not understood what the term "specific for" means in the context of the claim. Claim 38 has been amended to clarify the subject matter regarded as the invention. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

(h)

Claim 41 is allegedly vague in reciting the term "detectable marker" because the application does not distinguish between a detectable marker and an undetectable marker. Applicants are uncertain as to the basis of this rejection because it is not clear how something that is "undetectable" can be a "marker". Nevertheless, Applicants point out that the claim more fully recites "polynucleotide encoding a detectable marker". As such, it is submitted that the "detectable marker" comprises either an RNA molecule or a peptide, since these are the only molecules encoded by a

polynucleotide. As such, the skilled artisan, viewing the subject application, would know that any RNA or peptide that can be detected (e.g., using a hybridizing probe or an antibody, respectively) is encompassed within the claimed subject matter. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be removed or, if the rejection is not removed, that the basis for the rejection be clarified.

(i)

Claims 43 and 45 allegedly are vague and indefinite in reciting the term "altered responsiveness" because no frame of reference is provided. Claim 43 and 45 have been amended to clarify that the altered responsiveness is with respect to a corresponding plant cell and/or plant lacking the introduced polynucleotide portion of the stress-regulated gene, thus providing the requisite frame of reference for comparison. As such, it is requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

(i)

Claim 47 is allegedly vague and indefinite in reciting the term "corresponding wild-type plant" because the specification does not distinguish a corresponding plant from a non-corresponding plant. Applicants submit, however, that the term "corresponding", as recited in the claims, has its commonly understood meaning of "similar", "analogous", or "equivalent" (see, for example, Exhibit A, attached hereto). As such, it is submitted that the skilled artisan, reading the claim, would recognize that the "transgenic plant" of the invention is being compared with an equivalent "wild-type plant", the only difference being that the wild-type plant does not contain the "transgene". Thus, the claims assure that an effect as recited in a "transgenic plant" is being compared with respect to a plant that, except for not being transgenic, is otherwise equivalent. Since the term "corresponding" is used with its commonly understood meaning in the claims, it is submitted that the claimed subject matter is clear and definite and, therefore, respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

(k)

Claim 48 is allegedly vague in reciting the term "reducing or inhibiting expression" because the term is comparative, but there is no frame of reference in the claim. Claim 48 has been amended to provide the requisite frame of reference. As such, it is respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

(l) and (m)

Claims 49 and 50 allegedly are vague in reciting "increased" (claim 49) or "decreased" (claim 50) tolerance to a stress condition because the terms are comparative, but do not provide a frame of reference. Claims 49 and 50 have been amended to clarify that the increase or decrease is with respect to a corresponding plant lacking the recited transgene, thus providing the requisite frame of reference for comparison. As such, it is requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

(n), (o) and (s)

Claims 56, 69, and 70 are allegedly vague in reciting the term "improves the nutritional value" and/or "improves the ornamental value" because the terms are comparative, but no frame of reference is provided in the claims. Claims 56, 69, and 70 have been amended to provide the requisite frame of reference. As such, it is respectfully requested that these grounds of rejection be removed.

(p) and (r)

Claim 66 is allegedly vague in reciting the terms "having an altered resistance" and "having a level of expression of a polynucleotide indicative of altered resistance" because the terms are comparative, but no frame of reference is provided in the claims. Claim 66 has been amended to clarify that a plant having an altered resistance to an abiotic stress comprising cold stress is identified by comparison of polynucleotide expression in the plant being examined for such resistance as compared to a plant not exposed to the abiotic stress comprising cold stress. As such, it is respectfully requested that these grounds of rejection be withdrawn.

(u)

Claim 75 is allegedly vague in reciting the term "array of probes representative of the plant cell genome" because it is not clear what sample might or might not be representative. Applicants point out, however, that the specification discloses that such an array contains sufficiently diverse probes that can identify at least 30% of the polynucleotides expressed in a plant cell, and further discloses an Affymetrix GeneChip® Arabidopsis Genome Array as an examples of such an array. As such, it is submitted that the skilled artisan, reading claim 75 in view of the specification, would have known the meaning of the term "array of probes representative of the plant cell genome" and, therefore, is respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

(v)

Claim 75 also is allegedly vague in reciting the term "polynucleotide involved in a stress response" because the application does not distinguish between an involved polynucleotide and an uninvolved polynucleotide. Applicants point out, however, that the specification discloses that clusters plant stress regulated genes are expressed in response to abiotic stresses (e.g., cold stress) and that the expressed polynucleotides can be detected following exposure to the stress condition (see, e.g., paragraph 39 (page 23); paragraphs 47-49 (pages 27-29); paragraph 53 (page 30); and paragraphs 71-72, pages 40-41). Further, the specification provides 2073 examples of such stress-regulated polynucleotides (Table 1; see, also, Table 2, disclosing SEQ ID NOS: of the upstream regulatory sequences for the 2073 coding sequences), and specifically identifies polynucleotides expressed in response to specific stress conditions (see, e.g., Table 3, listing polynucleotides involved in a cold stress response). As such, it is submitted that the skilled artisan, viewing the subject application, would know the meaning of the term "polynucleotide involved in a stress response", including numerous examples of such polynucleotides and methods of identifying others. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be removed.

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Harper et al.
Application No.: 09/938,842
Filed: August 24, 2001
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In view of the amendments and the above remarks, it is submitted that the claims are clear and definite such that the skilled artisan, reading the claims, would know the subject matter regarded as the invention. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejections of claims 1, 29, 30, 32 to 45, 47 to 57, 66, 69, 70 and 75 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, be removed.

It is submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance, and a notice to that effect is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if there are any questions relating to this application.

No additional fee beyond that enclosed herewith for the one month extension of time is deemed necessary in connection with the filing of this Response. However, if any fee is required, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee (or credit any overpayment) to Deposit Acct. No. 50-1355.

Respectfully submitted,

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proven. 2. A deduction or inference. 3. : RESULT. — **cor'ol-lar-y** *adj.*
as or -**nae** (-nē) [Lat., crown < Gr. *korōnē*]. 1. A crown or crown-shaped luminous ring around a celestial or thin cloud, esp. such a ring around action of light from suspended matter. The luminous irregular envelope of chromosphere of the sun. 2. The top long tapering cigar with blunt ends or structure, as the top of the head, usu. between the petals and stamens of the corolla, as in daffodils. 6. Electrode in a corona discharge, directed toward the low-field electrode.

(s) n. [Lat., southern crown.] A corolla.

'is, -**'alis**, **bōr'** (-ē) *n.* [Lat., northern hemisphere.] 1. A garland, wreath, or circlet. 2. Of or relating to a coronal; the direction of the coronal surface of the two parietal bones with

io-graph (kō-rō'nā-grāf') *n.* A teloron.

'ōnāl *n.* [ME < Lat. *coronalis*, of a corona.] 1. A garland, wreath, or circlet. — *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a coronal; the direction of the coronal surface of the two parietal bones with

adj. [Lat. *coronarius*, of a crown < Gr. *korōnē*]. Of, relating to, or designating either the aorta and supply blood directly to the heart. — *n.*, *pl.* -ies. Inf.

two arteries that supply blood to obstruction of blood flow in a coronal artery by a

clulsion of a coronary artery by a on of heart muscle.

blood vessels that drain the blood

kōr' (-ē) *n.* [ME *coronacioun* < Med. Lat. *corona*, crown. — see *coron*]. 1. A crown or crown worn by a sovereign or consort. [ME, officer of the Crown < AN. *corona*]. A public officer whose by inquest any death thought to be

'r'ōner-ship *n.*

n. A group of people summoned to determine the cause of the death un-

[ME *coronette* < OFr., dim. of *corona*]. 1. A small crown worn by of sovereign. 2. A chaplet or head. 3. The upper margin of a horse's

adj. [Lat. *corona*, wreath, crown < Gr. *korōnē*].

ed, **-tat-ing**, **-tates**. To rotate

-ta'tion *n.* — **co-ro-ta'tion**

RPUS

adj. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *corporalis* < *corpus*, body.]

-cor'po-ral-ly *adv.*

n. [OFr., lowest noncommissioned rank, head < Lat. *caput*]. A non-

private first class and below ser-

Marine Corps.

n. [ME < OFr. and < Med. Lat. *corpus*, body.]

body (from the Eucharistic bread)

cor'pus *n.* [ME < OFr. and < Lat. *corpus*, body.] A white line

ments are placed during the cele-

commanded by a corporal. 2. A

adj. [Lat. *corporatus*, p. part. of *corpus*, body.] 1. Formed into a

ating to a corporation < *corporate*

me body : COLLECTIVE < *corporate*

cor'po-rate-ly *adv.*

pet ē be hw which i ft
paw, for oi noise ōo took

cor-po-ra-tion (kōr'pā-rā'shan) *n.* 1. a. A body of persons granted a charter legally recognizing it as a separate entity having its own rights, privileges, and liabilities distinct from those of its members. b. Such a body created for purposes of government. 2. A combined group of people acting as one body.

cor-po-ra-tive (kōr'pā-rā-tiv, -pā-rā'tiv) *also* **cor-po-rate** (kōr'pā-rīt, kōr'pīt) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or associated with a corporation. 2. Of a government or political system in which the principal economic functions, as banking, industry, labor, and government, are organized as corporate entities.

cor-po-ra-tor (kōr'pā-rā'tor) *n.* A member of a corporation.

cor-po-re-al (kōr'pō-rē-āl, -pōr'-) *adj.* [Lat. *corporeus* < *corpus*, body.] 1. Of, relating to, or typical of the body. 2. Of a material nature : TANGIBLE. — **cor-po-re-al-ly** *adv.* — **cor-po-re-al-ness** *n.*

cor-po-re-i-ty (kōr'pā-rē-i-tē, -rā'-) *also* **cor-po-re-al-i-ty** (kōr'pō-rē-āl-i-tē, -pōr'-) *n.* Physical existence.

cor-po-sant (kōr'pā-zant) *n.* [Port. and OSp. *corpo santo*, both < Lat. *corpus sanctum*, holy body.] St. Elmo's fire.

corps (kōr, kōr) *n.*, *pl.* **corps** (kōrz, kōrz) [Fr. < Lat. *corpus*, body.] 1. A separate branch or department of the armed forces having a specialized function <Signal Corps> b. A tactical unit of ground combat forces comprising two or more divisions and auxiliary service troops.

2. A body of persons acting together or associated under common direction <the press corps>

corps de bal-let (kōr' də bā-lā', kōr') *n.* [Fr.] The dancers in a ballet troupe who perform as a group with no solo parts.

corpse (kōrps) *n.* [ME *corps* < Lat. *corpus*.] 1. A dead body, esp. the body of a deceased human being. 2. Something lifeless or defunct.

corps-man (kōr'man, kōr', kōrz'man, kōrz'-) *n.* A military enlisted person trained to administer minor medical treatment, as first aid.

cor-pu-lence (kōr'pyā-lōns) *n.* [ME, corporality < Lat. *corpulentia*, corpulence < *corpulentus*, corpulent < *corpus*, body.] The state of being too fat : OBESITY. — **cor-pu-lent** *adj.* — **cor-pu-lent-ly** *adv.*

cor-pu-l-mo-na-le (kōr' pōōl'mā-nā-lē, -nāl'ē, pūl'-) *n.* [NLat., pulmonary heart.] Heart disease marked by hypertrophy of the right ventricle that is caused by an obstruction in pulmonary circulation.

cor-pus (kōr'pas) *n.*, *pl.* -**po-ra** (-pā-rā) [ME < Lat.]. 1. A human or animal body, esp. when dead. 2. Anat. A structure constituting the main part of an organ. 3. The principal or capital, as of a fund or estate.

4. A large collection of writings of a specific kind or on a specific subject.

corpus al-bi-cans (āl'bi-kānz') *n.* [NLat., white body.] Anat. The white fibrous tissue in an ovary that results after the involution and regression of the corpus luteum.

corpus cal-lo-sum (kō-lō'sam) *n.*, *pl.* **corpora cal-lo-sa** (kō-lō'sā) [NLat., callous body.] Anat. A wide arched band of white matter connecting the cerebral hemispheres at the base of the longitudinal fissure.

Corpus Chris-ti (kōr'pas krīs'tē) *n.* [ME < Med. Lat. < Lat. *corpus*, body + Med. Lat. *Christus*, Christ.] Rom. Cath. Ch. A festival celebrating the Eucharist on the first Thursday after Trinity.

cor-pus-cle (kōr'pā-səl, -pūs'al) *n.* [Lat. *corpusculum*, little particle, dim. of *corpus*, body.] 1. Biol. A cell, as an erythrocyte or leukocyte, that is capable of free movement in a fluid or matrix, as distinguished from a cell fixed in tissue. 2. A discrete particle, as a photon or electron. 3. A minute globular particle. — **cor-pus-cu-lar** (kōr-pūs'kyā-lar) *adj.*

corpus de-lic-ti (di-līk'ti) *n.* [NLat. < Lat. *corpus*, body + *delictum*, crime.] 1. Law. a. The material substance on which a crime has been committed. b. The material evidence, as the discovered corpse of a murder victim, of the fact that a crime has been committed. 2. The victim's corpse in a murder case.

corpus ju-ris (jōōr'is) *n.* [Lat., the body of law.] The collective or comprehensive body of all the laws of a nation or state.

Corpus Juris Ci-vil-is (st-vil'is) *n.* [Lat., the body of civil law.] The body of civil or Roman law assembled and issued during Justinian's reign and forming the basis of most European law.

corpus lu-te-um (lōō'tē-əm) *n.*, *pl.* **corpora lu-te-a** (lōō'tē-ā) [NLat., yellow body.] Anat. A yellow mass of progesterone-secreting endocrine cells that forms in a ruptured Graafian follicle of the ovary after the release of an ovum.

corpus stri-a-tum (stri-ā'təm) *n.*, *pl.* **corpora stri-a-ta** (stri-ā'tā) [NLat., striated body.] Anat. Either of two gray-and-white, striated ganglionic masses of the brainstem in the lower lateral wall of each cerebral hemisphere.

cor-ra-de (kō-rād') *vt.* & *vi.* -**rad-ed**, -**rad-ing**, -**rades**. [Lat. *corradere*, to scrape together : *com-*, together + *radere*, to scrape.] To erode or be eroded by abrasion. — **cor-ra-sion** (-rā'zhən) *n.* — **cor-ra-sive** (-siv, -ziv) *adj.*

cor-ral (kō-rāl') *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *currus*, cart < *currere*, to run.] 1. An enclosure for confining livestock. 2. An enclosure formed by a circle of wagons for defense against attack during an encampment. — *vt.*

-**rall-ed**, -**rall-ing**, -**rals**. 1. To drive into and hold in a corral. 2. To arrange (wagons) in a corral. 3. Informal. To take possession of : SEIZE.

cor-rect (kō-rēkt') *v.* -**rect-ed**, -**rect-ing**, -**rects**. [ME *correcere* < Lat. *corrige*, to correct : *com-* (intensive) + *regere*, to rule.] — *vt.*

1. a. To remove the errors from. b. To indicate or mark the errors in. 2. To punish for the purpose of improving. 3. To remove, remedy, or counteract (e.g., a malfunction). 4. To adjust so as to meet a specified condition, as a standard <correct the sight adjustment> — *vi.* 1. To make corrections. 2. To make adjustments : COMPENSATE <correcting for the difference in pressure> — *adj.* 1. Free from error or fault : ACCURATE. 2. Conforming to standards : PROPER <correct manners>

— **cor-rect'a-ble**, **cor-rect'i-ble** *adj.* — **cor-rect'ly** *adv.* — **cor-rect'ness** *n.* — **cor-rect'or** *n.*

* **SYNS**: CORRECT, AMEND, EMEND, MEND, RECTIFY, REMEDY, RIGHT

v. *core* meaning : to make right what is wrong <correct an error>

cor-rec-tion (kō-rēk'tshən) *n.* 1. The act or process of correcting. 2. Something substituted for a mistake <made corrections in the manuscript> 3. Punishment intended to rehabilitate or improve. 4. An amount or quantity added or subtracted to correct. 5. A decline in stock-market prices or activity following a period of increases. — **cor-rec-tion-al** *adj.*

cor-rec-ti-tude (kō-rēk'ti-tūd', -tyōōd') *n.* The quality or state of being correct, esp. in manners and behavior.

cor-rec-tive (kō-rēk'tiv) *adj.* Tending or intended to correct. — *n.* Something that corrects. — **cor-rec-tive-ly** *adv.*

cor-re-late (kōr'ā-lāt', kōr'-) *v.* -**lat-ed**, -**lat-ing**, -**lates**. [Back-formation from CORRELATION.] — *vt.* 1. To put or bring into causal, complementary, parallel, or reciprocal relation. 2. To establish or demonstrate as having a correlation <correlated poverty and crime> — *vi.* To be related by a correlation. — *adj.* (-lit, -lāt'). Related by a correlation, esp. having corresponding characteristics. — *n.* (-lit, -lāt'). Either of two correlate entities : CORRELATIVE.

cor-re-la-tion (kōr'ā-lā'shən, kōr'-) *n.* [Med. Lat. *correlatio* : Lat. *com-*, together + *relatio*, relation < *referre*, to carry back.] 1. A causal, complementary, parallel, or reciprocal relationship, esp. a structural, functional, or qualitative correspondence between comparable entities <a correlation between drug abuse and crime> 2. Statistics. a. Simultaneous increase or decrease in value of two numerically valued random variables <the positive correlation between cigarette smoking and the incidence of lung cancer> b. Simultaneous increase in the value of one and decrease in the value of the other of two numerically valued random variables <the negative correlation between age and normal vision> 3. The act of correlating or state of being correlated. — **cor-re-la'tion-al** *adj.*

correlation coefficient *n.* A measure of the interdependence of two random variables that ranges in value from -1 to +1, indicating perfect negative correlation at -1, absence of correlation at 0, and perfect positive correlation at +1.

cor-rel-a-tive (kōr-rēl'ā-tiv) *adj.* 1. Corresponding : related. 2. Indicating a reciprocal or complementary relationship <the correlative conjunctions neither . . . nor> — *n.* 1. Either of two correlative entities : CORRELATE. 2. A correlative word or expression. — **cor-rel-a-tive-ly** *adv.*

cor-re-spond (kōr'ī-spōnd', kōr'-) *vi.* -**spond-ed**, -**spond-ing**, -**sponds**. [OFr. *correspondre* < Med. Lat. *correspondere* : Lat. *com-*, together + *respondere*, to respond.] 1. To be in accord : be consistent or compatible <astes that corresponded> 2. a. To be similar, analogous, or equal. b. To be parallel or closely matched. 3. To communicate by letter.

cor-re-spon-dence (kōr'ī-spōn'dəns, kōr'-) *n.* 1. The act, fact, or state of agreeing or conforming. 2. Similarity or analogy. 3. a. Communication by exchange of letters. b. The letters exchanged.

correspondence principle *n.* The principle that predictions of quantum theory approach those of classical physics in the limit of large quantum numbers.

correspondence school *n.* A school that offers instruction by mail, sending lessons and examinations to a student who then completes the assigned work and returns the material for grading.

cor-re-spon-den-cy (kōr'ī-spōn'dən-sē, kōr'-) *n.* Correspondence.

cor-re-spon-dent (kōr'ī-spōn'dənt, kōr'-) *n.* 1. A person who communicates by means of letters. 2. One employed by a news agency, as a newspaper or television network, to supply news or articles often from remote locations <a foreign correspondent> 3. A person or firm having regular business relations with another, esp. at a distance. 4. Something that corresponds : CORRELATIVE. — *adj.* Corresponding. — **cor-re-spon-dent-ly** *adv.*

cor-re-spond-ing (kōr'ī-spōn'ding, kōr'-) *adj.* 1. Agreeing or conforming, as in degree or kind : CONSISTENT. 2. Analogous : equivalent. — **cor-re-spond-ing-ly** *adv.*

cor-re-spon-sive (kōr'ī-spōn'siv, kōr'-) *adj.* Jointly responsive. — **cor-re-spon-sive-ly** *adv.*

cor-ri-da (kō-rē'dā, -thā) *n.* [Sp. < *correr*, to run < Lat. *currere*.] A bullfight.

cor-ri-dor (kōr'ī-dər, -dōr', kōr'-) *n.* [OFr. < OItal. *corridore* < *correre*, to run < Lat. *currere*.] 1. A narrow passageway, often with rooms or apartments opening onto it. 2. a. A tract of land forming a passageway through another country. b. A lane for the passage of aircraft.

ōō boot ou out th thin th this ū cut ūr urge y young
yō abuse zh vision ā about, item, edible, gallop, circus

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